

BIG TIDE RISE SWEEP BATHERS

Two Soldiers Drowned and
11 Other Persons Missing
at Ocean Beach, Calif.

SIXTY RESCUED
FROM THE HEAVY SEA

Such Peculiar Formation of
Tide Rip Was Never
Known Before

San Diego, Cal., May 6.—Two soldiers were drowned and 11 other persons are missing as the result of a terrific tide rise late yesterday at Ocean Beach, a resort 12 miles from San Diego. Sixty persons were rescued.

The known dead are: Hugh E. Burr, machine gun battalion, Camp Kearney; home, Deming, N. M.

Charles Humphreys, Bakery company, Camp Kearney.

The missing: Sergeants Harmon Hauber, Emerson Donaldson, Corporal Eravella Taylor, Privates Fred W. Sanborn and Ralph Brady; H. P. Hanson, naval air station, Point Loma; C. L. Pollitt, radio station, Point Loma; L. P. Killingsworth, sailor, San Diego, and two civilians.

Soldiers, sailors, life guards and policemen hauled bathers out of the surf until the rescuers were exhausted. Three lifeboats were capsized in the heavy sea.

According to Ocean Beach inhabitants, the peculiar formation of the tide rip never was known to have occurred at the beach before.

WAR CONFERENCE PLANS.

And the Speakers to Be at Montpelier on May 10.

The conference to be held at the city hall, Montpelier, on May 10, is designed to give an opportunity to active war workers to meet, exchange views and coordinate their plans. There is not a state that has held a war conference without bringing the counties closer together, injecting renewed efforts into those counties that were lagging, and without spurring on to even harder efforts and a better co-operation with the state committee those which were playing a big part in the state defense work.

This meeting will be held under the auspices of the national speaking bureau of the committee on public information, assisted by the council of national defense through the state councils section, although the Vermont committee of public safety will be sponsor for the expense and largely for the practical details of the meeting, it being understood, however, that each organization will furnish the public safety committee at this office with information as to how many delegates they expect to furnish, eating arrangements, etc.

It is especially desired that the Vermont committee of public safety should be represented from every town and city. If any committee is unable to find a delegate because of the expense, we ask each organization to send at least one representative from there.

All federal war agencies operating in Vermont are requested to have their representatives present at the war conference. The energies of all war organizations, state and national, should be centered for the time being in this effort.

The meeting will be held at the city hall in the afternoon, followed by a meeting in the evening. The following speakers will address the conference:

Major Rutledge Smith of Nashville, Tenn., who has devoted practically his whole time to the work of the council of national defense, and who is an energetic and able speaker, and has done most excellent work in the organization and co-operation of the work in different states.

Arthur E. Bestor, who is president of the Chautauqua institution of Chautauqua, N. Y., and who has charge of the speaking division of the committee on public information under the secretary of war and secretary of the navy. He is in close touch with the leaders of the governmental and private patriotic organizations and his work in connection with the various state organizations has been highly commendable.

Frederick C. Wolcott of the food administration, Mr. Wolcott's experience in Belgium and Poland while serving with the commission in the attempt to relieve the suffering in this country during the German invasion, stirred his indignation against the inhuman policies of starvation, slavery and murder which the German government not only practiced but officially avowed. Returning to America, Mr. Wolcott threw himself heart and soul into the national service of the food administration, and his address will be extremely interesting and beneficial.

Rev. Laughlin MacLean Watt, a "highlander," who has recently returned from the front after three or four months' service, and after a leave of absence he was transferred to the "Black Watch." Rev. Mr. Watt is in the United States to give to the American people his observation of the war and the problem the allied cause is confronting. His address will be one of the leading addresses of the occasion.

Has he not a right to talk of peace? A right? I do not believe that he has any rights or that I have any rights to do anything that conflicts with the effective carrying out of our national purpose. There are some ways of talking about peace which can do no harm, and may do good. But there are other ways, and these are the ways of the hired propagandist, which any sane and patriotic citizen can recognize as harmful—as so much sand in the works.

We are all in this war, and certain jobs have been assigned to certain groups of us. By a method considered expedient and just, some have been selected to fight in Europe. In many ways they may be considered fortunate and enviable. But their selection for that job does not mean that everyone else is out of the fighting. The young men and the young women in Europe are at the business end of the machine. The motor power, the driving force, is all generated at this end, and we are all somehow involved, pulling levers or feeding in the fuel or collecting it, or keeping the books, or what not.

When you look at the whole national crusade in this light, you begin to feel less lenient toward the man who sits on the fence and watches, while as for the rumor monger, the anti-draft agitator, and the peace propagandist who are throwing sand into the machinery, your feelings demand some translation into action. Look him up for the duration of the war.

"My little girl had ringworms on her head, and they kept coming until she had eight on her head. The eruption was inflamed and sore, and itched causing her to be very cross and fretful. Her head was disfigured and her hair all came out in places as large as a fifty-cent piece."

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I bought them. In about one week her head was all healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Kennagh, R. F. D. 3, Bethel, Maine, June 24, 1917.

Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse strongly medicated soaps are responsible for all the skin troubles in the world. Use Cuticura Soap exclusively for all toilet purposes.

Send Free Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston. Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c.

NEED OF IRON NOW

Aliments Due to Insufficient Iron Common in Spring

Iron is an essential constituent of pure and healthy blood.

Peptonin, the new iron tonic, combines iron with milk, cod liver oil, and other blood and stomach tonics that successful physicians prescribe.

It is a wonderful corrective of anemia, paleness, languor, nervousness, whether caused by hard work, worries, too close confinement indoors, or any other cause. Peptonin will multiply the red corpuscles in your blood, tone your nerves, improve your color, aid your digestion, and restore the health and strength that you must have for the cheerful performance of daily duties.

Peptonin is in the form of pills, chocolate-coated, pleasant to take, prompt in effect and economical.

Your druggist knows the great merit of this mix and iron preparation and will be pleased to supply you.—Adv.

SETS NEW RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING

5500 Tons Steel Collier is Ready in Record Time of Twenty-seven Days.

Washington, May 5.—A new world's record in shipbuilding was established yesterday at 10:30 when the steel collier Tuckahoe, of 5500 tons dead weight, was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden.

The new ship was laid April 8, and when the boat was put into the water, just 27 days, two hours and 50 minutes was used in the construction.

The world's record up to this time has been held by the Skinner & Eddy company of Seattle, which launched an 8800-ton steel freighter in 33 days.

In many respects, however, the fact accomplished in building the Tuckahoe is a more remarkable one than appears from the figures. Not only has the hull been completed, but the boilers are in place, the engines installed, masts stepped, funnels in place, propeller fitted and rudder hinged. It is estimated that the ship can be completed and delivered for service in 15 days after the launching, thus establishing a record of 42 days from the laying of the keel.

The launching was made the occasion of a celebration, and President Wilson has written a letter to the workmen and executive staff of the New York Shipbuilding company which will be read by Chairman Edward M. Hurley of the United States shipbuilding board and Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet corporation, will make addresses. The ship will be christened by Miss Helen Hurley, young daughter of Chairman Hurley.

The Tuckahoe is 325 feet long, beam of 50 feet, and will make a speed of not less than 10½ knots an hour.

GODDARD SHUTS OUT RESERVES

Dartmouth Nine Defeated 11 to 0 at Hanover Saturday.

Hanover, N. H., May 6.—Goddard seminary of Barre, Vt., shut out Dartmouth reserves, 11 to 0, Saturday afternoon. Evans allowed only two singles. The score:

Runs . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Goddard . . . 2 0 0 3 2 3 0 1 0—11 16 1
Dartmouth . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 2 2
Batteries, Van and Mahoney; Kadison, Foster and Gilchrist.

LOCK THEM UP!
By Burges Johnson of The Vigilantes.

Shortly after we declared war there appeared in a New York paper a cartoon by Cesare depicting Uncle Sam rising from his chair with a look of mingled annoyance and determination on his face, and reaching for an old musket and powder horn, as he says, "And I had so many other things to do!" It was true—all over the country there were people who felt a certain impatience with the obvious fact that the war had been going on for so long, and that the plans and seemed to retard so much of individual progress and effort.

But there is occasionally some great task that only a nation can accomplish, a nation of enlightened, honest intentioned individuals all working together. When the nation is called upon for such action some individuals have to lay aside some individual things. They cannot be allowed to work at cross purposes until the nation's duty is accomplished. While this great national crusade is in process, there is justification for many measures that restrict individual liberty, and there must be some sacrifice of the moral obligation to avoid petty criticism and any other sort of behavior that retards national action.

For it is astonishing how much retarding can be done by a single individual. He does not have to count for much; neither does he gain so much credit for much when it is thrown into the works. Every kicker, every small-minded critic, every weaver of false rumors, whether he is German paid or whether he is egged on only by a bad digestion, is just so much sand in the works. He keeps still until after the war. He may yell "Freedom of Speech" all he likes. We need not mind that. It is the things that he whispers which we object to, and we have a right to stop his whispering or put him where the whispers cannot be heard.

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We are all in this war, and certain jobs have been assigned to certain groups of us. By a method considered expedient and just, some have been selected to fight in Europe. In many ways they may be considered fortunate and enviable. But their selection for that job does not mean that everyone else is out of the fighting. The young men and the young women in Europe are at the business end of the machine. The motor power, the driving force, is all generated at this end, and we are all somehow involved, pulling levers or feeding in the fuel or collecting it, or keeping the books, or what not.

When you look at the whole national crusade in this light, you begin to feel less lenient toward the man who sits on the fence and watches, while as for the rumor monger, the anti-draft agitator, and the peace propagandist who are throwing sand into the machinery, your feelings demand some translation into action. Look him up for the duration of the war.

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BRITISH BOMB GERMAN POSTS

Nine Tons Were Dropped
by the Aviators on
Saturday

ONE HOSTILE PLANE
BROUGHT DOWN

Two British Machines Did
Not Return from the
Expedition

London, May 6.—The official statement on aerial activity issued last night by the war office reads:

"Nine tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes railway junction, on Rapenne, Armentieres, Merville and Estaires Saturday."

"One hostile machine was brought down by our aviators and four others were disabled. Two of our machines are missing. Two of our machines missing since May 3, have since returned."

"In the evening more than three tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes railway junction and on the Rapenne. All our machines returned."

MAKING OUR OWN BASKETS.
War Conditions Have Forced United States Into New Activity.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—War conditions have forced America to depend almost exclusively on her own resources for a supply of baskets, it is revealed in a report of an investigation of the industry made public by the tariff commission.

Importation of cheaper baskets virtually has stopped. Prior to the war Germany was the largest maker of the commodity for the American trade. Then Japan, which had taken up the task after the blockade of the German coast, was compelled to relinquish a large export trade in baskets to this country because of an increase in ocean freight rates from \$3 to \$30 per ton.

In this country, says the commission's report, scarcity of labor, strikes, increased cost of material and higher wages have resulted in a rise in price of the finished article from 100 to 200 per cent. As a result, many of the large commercial consumers are turning to substitute containers made of paper-mache, cardboard and wood veneer.

Willow and rattan basket-making in this country is chiefly a household industry. The manufacture of split, or wood veneer baskets is carried on in factories, and in this line the American manufacturer has no competition from abroad.

Liverpool, N. Y., with the sole exception of New York City, turns out more willow baskets than any other place in the country. A pre-war output of between 10,000 and 15,000 dozen annually has been exceeded materially in the last year.

READ U. S. BULLETIN.
And Save Vast Amount of Labor in Washington.

Owing to the enormous increase of government war work, the governmental departments at Washington are being flooded with letters of inquiry on every conceivable subject concerning the war, and it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of these letters proper attention and reply. There is published at Washington, under authority of and by direction of the president, a government newspaper—The Official U. S. Bulletin.

This newspaper prints every day all the most important rulings, decisions, etc., etc., and they are promulgated by the several departments and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the national capital. This official journal is posted daily in every postoffice in the United States, more than 50,000 in number, and may also be found on file at all libraries, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce, the offices of mayors, governors, and other federal officials. By consulting these files most questions will be found readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing; the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the government will be calmer upon the subject of correspondence sacks, and the mass of business that is piling up in the government departments will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks, now answering correspondence will be enabled to give their time to essentially important war work, and the public will have performed a fundamentally patriotic service.

NO MORE REVIEWS.
War Department Gives Up the Weekly Statements.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—The war department's weekly review of the military situation has been abandoned and announcement of Secretary Baker's new plan for furnishing the nation with adequate and authentic news of American troops in France is expected shortly.

In making known its intention to abandon the review the war department explained last night that the new publicity policy was nearing completion but did not indicate the form the communications would take. It is believed, however, an official daily summary dealing almost exclusively with activities of American troops will be given out.

FAIR TO-DAY, THEN RAIN.
Warmer Early in the Week with Little Change in Temperature Thereafter.

Washington, May 5.—Weather predictions for the week beginning to-day issued by the weather bureau are:

Monday: Generally fair remainder of week; warmer Monday over interior districts and little change in temperature thereafter.

IT'S YOUR LIVER!
YOU'RE BILIOUS,
HEADACHY, SICK!

Don't Stay Constipated with Breath Bad, Stomach Sour and Head Dull

Enjoy Life! Live Your Liver and Bowels To-night and Feel Fine

Radway's Ready Relief
25c
50c
\$1.00

Radway's Ready Relief
25c
50c
\$1.00

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25c
50c
\$1.00

SENATE PASSES SEDITION BILL

Adopts Conference Report on Draft Measure by a Vote of 48 to 26.

Washington, May 6.—Protracted controversy in the Senate over the sedition bill to penalize severely disloyal acts and utterances and interference with Liberty loan sales and the army draft, ended late Saturday in adoption of the conference report on the measure by a vote of 48 to 26.

The House is expected to agree to the report next week.

Opponents of the measure who have contended that freedom of speech and the press would be curtailed lost their fight to strike out a clause giving the postmaster general authority to withhold mail believed to violate the espionage laws and to restore the Frank amendment, excepting from the law truthful statements made with good motives.

The bill was initiated a year ago and provides maximum penalties of 20 years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine, or both, for a wide variety of disloyal acts. It amends the espionage act and, with the "woman spying bill," recently passed, completes the cycle of legislation urged by the department of justice as necessary to clothe the government with power to deal with sedition and disloyalty and prevent mob violence which has resulted from the department's inability to obtain convictions of persons making disloyal utterances.

That the legislation is unnecessary, unconstitutional, too drastic and confers too wide discretion upon administrative officials have been the principal arguments of those opposing it.

The final vote Saturday was along non-partisan lines, why so many Republicans joining a majority of the Democrats in supporting the legislation. Two Democrats, Senators Hardwick of Georgia and Reed of Missouri, joined with 24 Republicans in opposition.

EX-NEWSBOY OF LONDON
HAS WON FAME

By Splendid Actions on the Field of Battle, Where He Served as Stretcher-Bearer—He Has Been Awarded the Military Cross Twice.

Behind the British Lines in France, May 6 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—One of the familiar characters of pre-war days in London was a street Arab newsboy who sold papers outside one of the hotels most frequented by American visitors. Delighting in the nickname "Frog-faced Tich," he won the admiration of visitors as a master of repartee, varying his nightly refrain of "All the Winners" and "Orrible Murder" with ironical comments on the world's events and current replies to questions of visitors who ventured to hand words with him as they passed.

Persons who knew Tich Tapley in the old days would surely recognize him now in his khaki uniform, with a "crowned" ribbon on his breast indicating that he has been twice awarded the prized military cross. His comrades in the London regiment, moreover, declare that if he had been awarded a medal on every occasion on which he has merited it, he would be covered with ribbon from head to foot of his diminutive body.

Too small to go into the army by the regular channels, Tich, after several trials, was accepted as a stretcher bearer in the London regiment. At the front, he quickly became one of the most popular men in the regiment. One of his officers, in a report to headquarters, said of him, "Cheerfulness, courage and devotion to duty, and disregard of danger are as much a part of his equipment as his haversack and his water bottle."

Tapley probably looks less like a hero than any other man in his battalion. But his caustic, good-natured humor, which was little more than an amiable diversion in civilian life, became an invaluable asset in a part of his equipment as a stretcher bearer. His comrades in the London regiment, moreover, declare that if he had been awarded a medal on every occasion on which he has merited it, he would be covered with ribbon from head to foot of his diminutive body.

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TO GIVE HEED TO ORDINANCE

Aviation Work Is Also to Be
Considered by Congress

SOME OPPOSITION EXPECTED
TO UNLIMITED ARMY
PROGRAM

Washington, May 6.—In taking up a redraft of the army appropriation bill carrying \$15,000,000,000 to provide for 3,000,000 men during the coming year, the House military committee to-day indicated an intention to make a careful investigation of ordnance and aviation work.

Although members did not appear inclined to oppose any appropriation essential to a successful prosecution of the war many wanted to know what has been done with appropriations already made. Some opposition was expected to the administration's plan to limit the armed forces only to capacity for equipping, training and transporting them.

John D. Ryan, newly appointed head of aircraft production and others connected with the airplane work were called to testify.

TO PREVENT SPIES
IN UNITED STATES

Government to Exercise Supervision of Travel of American Citizens, If Bill Goes Through Congress.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—Supervision of travel of American citizens so as to guard the country against operations of spies and other enemy agents is to be provided under the broad powers conferred by a bill pending in the House, with the administration and the foreign affairs committee as its sponsors. It is intended to give necessary supplemental authority to the government to watch its borders and act quickly where present laws are inadequate and to follow, in principle, at least, the precautions taken by the warring governments of Europe.

Need of the legislation is considered pressing. Recent calls for Mexican border crossings, and the departure of a Cuban steamer, have caused concern in the government. It is impossible for this government to prevent. Other individual cases of entry and departure at various points have excited the greatest anxiety. This is particularly true, according to the government, in respect to Mexican border crossings, which cannot legally be restricted for many types of persons reasonably suspected of aiding Germany's purposes. The bill will be urged in both houses as an emergency war measure. It is intended to stop what Chairman Flood of the House foreign affairs committee calls "an important gap in the war legislation of the United States."

As soon as this country entered the war the president provided by proclamation, that German alien enemies might not enter or leave the United States without securing permission. When war was declared against Austria-Hungary similar regulations were promulgated concerning Austro-Hungarian alien enemies.

"This measure of limitation of foreign travel was far from sufficient," the House foreign affairs committee reports. "It was necessary to act to leave American citizens and neutrals perfectly free to come and go. No argument is necessary to indicate the probability that Germany will, wherever possible, employ renegade Americans or neutrals as her agents instead of employing Germans about whom suspicion would easily be excited. The danger is the transference of important military information causes the government great anxiety, particularly as the attorney general has ruled that neither the president nor the executive departments have power to curb the general departure and entry of travel."

"New legislation is the only remedy. In his address to Congress on Dec. 4, 1917, the president emphasized the necessity of creating a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States. The department of justice drafted the bill now under discussion. It was introduced in Congress on Feb. 26, 1918."

Citizens need not secure such permits as are required of aliens, but must bear valid passport. Passports will continue to be issued as of now by the department of state, and there is no reason to believe, according to the framers of the bill, that any American citizen will be unduly inconvenienced by these restrictions.

While the power vested in the president is broad and comprehensive, the bill defines all the infractions of its terms